

TENTH YEAR.

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NUMBER 3341.

FOR A NEW NATION

Delegates From Central American Republics Will Meet

TO DISCUSS THIS PROJECT

The British Minister is Accused of Stirring Up Discord Among the Five Governments.

To make a new nation out of many is not an easy thing, as the five republics of Central America are learning to their cost. For the first time in many months the representatives of Guatemala, San Salvador, Honduras, Nicaragua and Costa Rica, whose meetings were long irregularly held in the old capital building at San Jose in Guatemala, have been able to reach something like an understanding. At the final conference, which came very shortly and



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continue for some weeks, the new Confederate Republic of Central America, comprising the five independent states of this revolution-racked region, is expected to assume something like constitutional shape.

It was partly on this account that Gen. J. M. Reyna Barrios, president of Guatemala, not long ago proclaimed himself dictator of his native land, dismissed the congress then in session and ordered a new election immediately. His ambition is declared to be the chief magistracy of the new nation, an ambition which Dr. Bonilla, elected provisional president of Honduras last year, has done his best to thwart and to which the new Honduran leader, Gen. Vasquez, has never been friendly. Ponciano Leiva was accused of intriguing, during his official career as president of Honduras, with the same end in view. After his deposition he led the federal movement, as it is styled in Central America. Costa Rica has long been in favor of confederation. Jose Aguila Rodriguez, elected



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president of that republic in 1890, had a dispute with the congress concerning the sending of delegates to San Jose, and he proclaimed himself dictator last year. He is also accused of a longing to make himself head of the new state.

At the time Dr. Roberto Sacaza undertook to govern Nicaragua a few years ago he was known to be very favorable to the scheme of a consolidation of Central American states. When his authority was practically taken away, several weeks since, the delegates from that little republic to the convention at San Jose were not chosen. Now, however, comes word that the new congress of Nicaragua is pledged to ratify the constitution under the provisions of which these republics will amalgamate. This fact will have decided influence upon the fortunes of Gen. Carlos Ezeta, San Salvador's president. He had never come out in favor of the federative measure, but his partisans say that should it be passed he must be made ruler of the Central American countries. Thus there are already candidates for the still uncreated presidency and their clashing arms are alleged to be the only obstruction in the way of the new constitution.

The latter is about what might be expected from Central American statesmen. It provides for the inevitable president with a term of four



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years. Senor D. Salinas, well known as the vice president of the Nicaraguan senate, advocated a six year term for the chief magistracy and intelligibility to resolutions, and this provision may be embodied into the instrument. There is to be a senate composed of four members from each of the high contracting states, with a term of six years each. The popular branch of congress is to be chosen by universal suffrage. The judicial power will be created about as we have it in our own country.

Of course when the delegates get together this winter there may be vari-

ous changes before the constitution as revised goes to the legislative bodies of the respective republics for ratification. It will have to run the gauntlet of opposition, and when it has at last become the organic law elections must be held under it.

Meanwhile preparations for the assembling of the delegates are actively making. Sig. J. Leiza, who is the most influential Costa Rican that ever represented his country in Salvador, has already formally extended an invitation to President Duran, of the San Salvadoran chamber of deputies, to visit the Guatemalan capital. In the latter place Vice President L. M. Flores has been formally receiving such of the foreign representatives as have been arriving. Secretary de Leon, head of the Guatemalan department of state, has never looked enthusiastically upon the constitutional convention's labors. He does not like the merging of so many nationalities into one. The representative of Honduras in Guatemala, Alessandro Rodero, was specially charged to convert the secretary of state to the confederate side. What success he has met with the coming sessions will show. The Costa Ricans, notably Secretary M. V. Jimenez, of the department of justice, Gen. Iglesias, of the war department, and Dr. Valverde, of the treasury, have all along supported confederation. Opposed to them were A. Zuniga, Dr. Remondos and Gen. C. F. Alvarado, who, during Leiza's term as president of Honduras, were an influential trio, but who now have not the same influence. Bishop E. F. Velez has lately come out in favor of a strong central government for the five republics, and the strength of the Roman Catholic church in these countries would thus seem to be in line with the plan.

The stately capital buildings at San Jose, and at Guatemala will thus be-



DR. ROBERTO SACAZA.

come the theater of most complicated intrigues before many weeks. If Barrios should feel that the Ezetas are outwitting him in the congress (which by the way numbers some forty members with deliberative authority only) his only way to balk their schemes will be by uncompromisingly opposing confederation. But his own power is now trembling in the balance, and such Guatemalan leaders as President Schumay of the supreme court and Gen. Mendizabal have come out in direct antagonism to the president. Guatemala is the most important of the countries involved, and whatever she does can scarcely fail to decide the fate of the federative scheme. For about twenty-six years this nation formed part of what was known as the Confederation of Central America, and the prosperity of every country which was included in that union has declined since its dissolution. Revolutions have come regularly. Commerce and trade no longer flourish.

Senor Jose Vargas, of Costa Rica, will, it is announced, proceed to Guatemala in the interest of the



GEN. CARLOS EZETA.

mala in the interests of federation, and during the congress is to urge hostility to the United States of America. This ardent gentleman was very bitter against our country during the Chilian imbroglio. He accuses us of being selfish and of asserting the Monroe doctrine from unworthy motives. His adherents in the Costa Rican chamber of deputies (a few of whom will go to San Jose this winter to vote for the new federal constitution) are likewise enemies of the North American eagle. Indeed, it is curious that our republic has manifested very little interest in the efforts of the five Central American governments to form a united nation.

The drift of opinion is that Gen. Barrios will be made first president of the new republic. One of the Ezetas would probably be given the second place. But the trouble is that these rival leaders are so anxious for power that one would very unwillingly play second fiddle to the other. This fact has given rise to a moderate party, pledged to repudiate all present leaders and elect non-military officials under the federal constitution when it has finally been made the law of the land. In Honduras and in San Salvador, where the people are suffering from revolutionary adventures, this policy finds most favor. But these states are both of minor importance. It is just forty years since both went out of the central federation and in the flow of restrictive justice that both are now struggling to get back into it.

Mr. Sagger (to servant)—I hear you are going to be married, Jane, so I suppose you will want to leave?

Servant—No, mum, I've broken it off. A few seeing the life that you and master lead, I've decided never to marry.

CARE FOR POOR JEWS

Gotham's Hebrew Charitable Societies Heavily Taxed

TO PROVIDE FOR THE DESTITUTE

The Funds Are Running Low So Great Is the Demand From the Needy Israelites.

"There are going to be hard times and much suffering in New York this winter," said one of the officials of the Charity Organization society, "and there are already more cases of destitution than the various charitable funds of the city can adequately take care of." In a general way it may be said that there are some three hun-



WHERE POVERTY IS FOUND.

dred thousand men, a large percentage of whom are married, who are now out of employment in this city. To get a clear notion of who these people are, why they have nothing to do and how they are provided for while idle one must divide them under certain heads, for so they are divided in their present relations to society.

In the case of the indigent and temporarily pauperized Jews is found one of the best illustrations of a strong charity organization, armed with abundance of means and having at its command many finely-equipped institutions, battling against a flood of poverty such as was never before seen in this republic. The United Hebrew Charities has its main office at No. 128 Second avenue, where it occupies a large brick building containing a basement and four stories. Here the society gives aid to urgent cases of need



IN THE JEWISH QUARTER.

and receives orders for help of all kinds with a view to finding employment as soon as possible for those who are able to work. When the writer called there the other day a strange and suggestive picture was presented. In the basement and on each floor throughout the building were crowds of men waiting their turn to receive the pittance that charity can give where the appeal is so great and so continuous. A corps of clerks was busy under the direction of an experienced superintendent, checking up the names of the applicants, issuing orders for various kinds of relief—clothing, food, medicines or whatever the urgency might be—and examining the proofs of worthiness as supplied by the district visitors. These last do their best to protect the society from imposition, the motto being that many unworthy should be fed rather than one worthy person should suffer, but always bearing in mind the fact that there will be applicants who are utterly undeserving of consideration.

The daily applicants for aid at the office of the Hebrew charities number from eight hundred to one thousand at this time, which is a much higher average than that of last year, when the Russian exiles were swarming to this port by thousands. The lady in charge, though not permitting the use of her name, gave information freely about the work, and these facts as well as those which follow were supplied by her.



THE HOME OF AN APPLICANT.

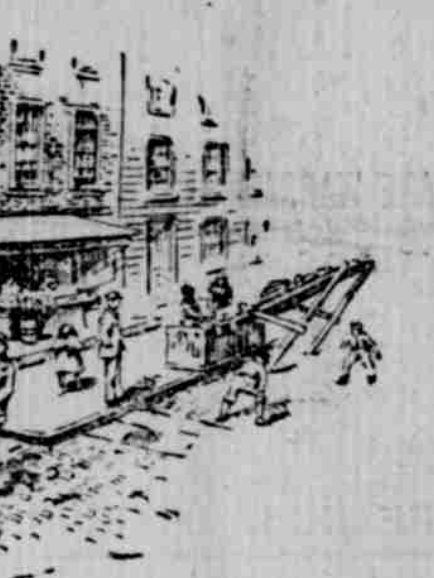
It is the policy of the society to give relief to families only when solicited by the head of the family, which enables the society to have a constant supervision over them. Widows receive relief on their own application, but young men are aided only in exceptional cases. One of the signs which is taken to indicate the greater stress of want during the present season is the fact that many young married people are applying for relief. The cause of this is found in the dullness of several

trades which are usually thriving at this season of the year. Hundreds of Hebrew working people who can nearly always make living wages in the fur trade are out of work at present, because the people who are the best patrons of this trade have no money for furs this year. It is the same with operatives in other trades that are supported chiefly by the rich, and retrenchment seems to be so generally practiced that the demand for luxuries of many kinds is decidedly limited.

October 1 was the beginning of the fiscal year of the society and the money stringency was shown in another way by the disposition of subscribers to the various funds to make their offerings smaller than in former years. But while this disposition would work serious hardships this year if carried too far, there is no danger of any of the Hebrew poor being neglected. Rich Jews will make almost any sacrifice rather than permit members of their race to beg. In connection with the central office an employment bureau is maintained, but those in charge say that never in the history of the institution have they had so few calls for help. The society also maintains an orphan asylum, home for the aged and incurable, and three or four fine hospitals. It has a maternity branch and staff so that the poorest of their race may have proper care during the time of lying in, and a burial branch which attends to the final needs of the friendless or indigent Jew. So from the cradle to the grave the unfortunate or incompetent are given a helping hand, and made to see that charity, at least, has not forsaken them.

In summing up the situation the lady in charge said:

"There is going to be much distress among our poor this winter, more than we have had to reckon with for years. But we shall be prepared to give to each a little, and those who are blessed with abundance will be liberal at least to the extent of saving all from starvation. We supply food, fuel and clothing in large quantities, and medicines or medical care when needed. It may be stated that most of the Jews who are thus straitened in circumstances have landed in this country within the last two years. We have sources of information in all parts of the country so that we can send our poor to points where their help is needed. This year the demand has been very limited, and the number of idle and indigent here consequently increased. It is always better to give the poor work than to give them gratuitous help. By the former method their spirit of independence is not broken; by the last they soon suffer in



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self-respect. Our aim is to secure employment for all able-bodied people who apply to us, but when there is no market for either men or women, what are we to do?"

This is the question which is puzzling all those who are interested in the care and protection of the poor of New York to-day. There is no danger that the poor Jews will not be amply provided for, but, unfortunately, as much cannot be said of those of other races who are suffering from enforced idleness, and who will be brought to the brink of starvation during the present winter.

J. A. MacKINCH.

A WITTY ANSWER.

Rubenstein's Clever Way of Disposing of a Violence.

Those whose mission in life it is to entertain the public are always pestered by friends and acquaintances for free seats at their entertainments. There probably never was a singer or an actor or a pianist who was not bored nearly to death by these people, many of whom had not the slightest claim to ask the courtesy they demanded.

A pianist who was preeminently successful in his day, and that day was not so far back either, was Rubenstein, who traveled nearly the whole world over delighting people with his genius. He, like all others, was very much annoyed by requests for complimentary tickets, but most of the time he maintained his composure even though justly irritated. It is told of him that just before one of his recitals in London he was accosted by an old lady in the entrance hall, and thus addressed:

"Oh, Mr. Rubenstein, I am so glad to see you! I have tried in vain to purchase a ticket. Have you a seat you could let me have?"

"Madam," said the great pianist, "there is but one seat at my disposal, and that you are welcome to, if you think fit to take it."

"Oh, yes, and a thousand thanks! Where is it?" was the excited reply.

"At the piano," smilingly replied Rubenstein.—Harper's Young People.

"The subject for discussion at the next meeting of the Village Debating society is 'What is Truth?'"

"Indeed? Well, that is a question that should be easily answered."

"I'm not of your opinion. What is truth?"

"Truth is what two persons speak when they fall out with each other."

FIRST OF THE YEAR

Mrs. and the Misses Putman Give a Reception

TO HUNDREDS OF FRIENDS

General News of Society Gathered from the Neighborhoods, Clubs and High Places of the Town.

The reception held on Thursday afternoon in the Putman residence on South College avenue was one of rare enjoyment, which was enhanced by the exquisite appointments of the beautiful home. Mrs. Putman and her daughters, Miss Putman and Miss Estelle Putman, greeted nearly 450 guests between the hours of 3 and 6. They were assisted in the parlors by Mrs. D. H. Waters, Mrs. A. J. Daniels, Dr. Rutherford, Mrs. Gregory, Mrs. D. D. Cody, Mrs. Edwin F. Uhl, Mrs. J. H. Campbell, Mrs. Edward Lowe, Mrs. Clay Hollister, Miss Hall, Miss Waters, Miss Daniels, Miss Shepard, Miss Barnett, Miss Wood. A gorgeous bunch of American Beauty roses, brought by Mr. Renwick from Chicago adorned the parlors. La France roses and lilies of the valley were used in the decorations of the dining room. Bow orchestra of seven pieces made melody during the reception hour. The assisting party was entertained to a supper at 7 o'clock, and to the number were added the following guests: D. H. Waters, D. D. Cody, A. J. Daniels, J. H. Campbell, A. Hall, Edward Lowe, Clay Hollister, David Uhl, Rowland Lowe, Lewis F. Cody, Robert Barnett, John Blodgett, Frank Marshall, A. D. Rathbone, Fred Dean, James Barnett. At 8:30 the young people adjourned from the banquet to the Morton house, where they participated in the pleasures of the Dancing club.

MATRIMONIAL.

Green-Batt.

On Wednesday morning, November 22, at 8 o'clock mass, Frank X. Green was married to Miss Anna W. Batt, by the Rev. W. Benning, in St. Mary's church. The Arion club sang the mass. The maid of honor was the Misses Sadie Leitelt and Manie Pulte. The bridesmaids were the bride's sister, Miss Julia Batt and Miss Joie Berles. The bride was gowned in white silk and wore a white lace veil. The groom was attended by Henry Curtis of Alpine and Frank Batt, the bride's brother. After the ceremony the bridal party and invited guests went to the home of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Batt of No. 435 North Ionia street, where a reception was held throughout the day and evening. Fully two hundred visitors paid their compliments. The presents were numerous and costly. The out of town attendants were Mrs. Frank Buechner and three children from Kalamazoo, and Mr. and Mrs. Matthew Stoll and two children from Buchanan. Mr. and Mrs. Green went to their new home, No. 328 Turner street, where they will be at home after Thursday, November 30.

Wood-Madden.

John Wood was married to Miss Celia Madden in St. Ignace on Wednesday, November 22. The ceremony was performed at 8 o'clock morning mass by the Rev. Father Haas, in the church of St. Ignace. The bride, who is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Madden, wore at the altar a handsome going-away gown of lichen green wool. The maid of honor was Miss Kittie Dolan and the groom's attendant was M. D. Murray, both of St. Ignace. Mr. and Mrs. Wood will reside at 537 East Bridge street. Mr. and Mrs. Fiske will receive their friends at their home, No. 89 Mechanic street.

Fiske-Lipinski.

At 4 o'clock on Wednesday afternoon, November 22, Glenn W. Fiske and Miss Helen Lipinski were married by the Rev. H. H. Johnston, rector of Trinity church. The bride was attended by Miss Maggie Emmons and Walter Lipinski, a brother of the bride. The ceremony was followed by a reception to the intimate friends at the home of the bride's father and mother, Mr. and Mrs. John Lipinski, No. 537 East Bridge street. Mr. and Mrs. Fiske will receive their friends at their home, No. 89 Mechanic street.

Balcom-Conroy.

On Wednesday evening, November 22, Henry E. Balcom was married to Miss Agnes Conroy of Butterworth avenue. The Rev. Robert Van Kirk of the Second Baptist church performed the service.

Charles Fox will be married to Miss Corinne Hinesill December 14. The ceremony will take place in St. Mark's church.

Miss Keating's Vacation.

Miss Emma J. Keating, who has for the past year been the superintendent of the U. S. A. training school for nurses, left for Buffalo Tuesday, where she will visit for a few weeks. Miss Keating's resignation was accepted with much regret, as her valuable services and kind disposition had endeared her to all connected with the hospital. In a few weeks she will go from Buffalo to her mother's home in Wyoming, N. Y., where she will study and rest for a few months, when she will again take up the duties of her chosen profession. Miss Ida M. Burgett assumed the duties on Monday of the position vacated by Miss Keating. Miss Burgett is a graduate of the school, having received her diploma in June, 1892.

Mrs. Stevens' Reception.

Mrs. Wilder Stevens of Terrace avenue gave a reception Tuesday afternoon from 3 to 5. Seventy-five guests responded to invitations. The home was daintily trimmed with a profusion of white chrysanthemums. Mrs. L. H. Withers presided over the tea and Mrs. Stevens was assisted in the parlors by Mrs. Campbell Fair, Mrs. J. T.'Brien, Mrs. Eugene Bism, Mrs. Charles Perkins. This is the second of a series of three receptions that Mrs. Stevens has planned for the pleasure of her friends.

Players' Club.

Miss Gust of Lake street entertained the Players' club Thursday evening. A pleasing musical and dramatic program was given, which was participated in by Miss Jeffords, Mr. Andrus, Miss Newton, Mr. Quinn, Mrs. Chatterman, Miss Raymond and Paul Davis. Miss Helen, Miss Andrews, Miss Leila, Miss Bog-

HERE IS A PARTIAL LIST

From which to choose, just enough to disclose what is being done all through the endless world of merchandise on sale here.

CLOAK DEPARTMENT.

250 Long Street Garments, worth \$5 to \$10, at \$1.50, \$1.75, \$2, \$2.50.
One rack \$12 Cloaks at \$6.21.
\$10 Cloaks at half price.
Children's Cloaks at \$1.00, \$2, \$2.50, \$3.
Fur Capes one-half price.
\$7 Cloaks at \$3.51.
301 Cloaks, worth \$5, at \$2.50.
\$1 \$9 Cloaks at \$4.50.
96 Cloaks, worth \$8, at \$4.
\$25 garments at \$10.
\$15 Cloaks at \$7.50.
Real Astrachan Sacks, worth \$50, at \$25.
A line of genuine Astrachan jackets, 30 inches long, at \$25.
The above garments are beautifully trimmed with fur and other popular materials.

FLANNEL DEPARTMENT.

Outing Flannels at 6c, 8c and 10c per yard.
White Flannels 6c, 8c, 10c, 12½c, 15c and 20c.
French Flannels from 75 to 30c.
Red Flannels 15c, 18c, 20c, and 25c.
54-inch all-wool Dress Flannel reduced to 48c.
Wool Skirts 60c, 78c and 85c.

MORE DRESS PATTERNS FOR 63 CENTS.

500 of those popular worsted Dress Patterns, 10 yards each, at 63c.
Blankets at 63c, 73c, 98c, \$1.20, \$1.42 and up.
Comfortables at 50c, 75c, \$1, \$1.25 and \$1.50.
Cotton Flannels at 5c, 6c, 7c, 8c and 10c per yard.
10-4 Bleached Sheetings at 15c per yard.
Real Down Quilts, with French saten coverings, at \$4.98 and up.

DRESS GOODS DEPARTMENT.

One case Mixed Suitings, double fold, at 15c per yard.
75 Dress Patterns at 75c.
85 Dress Patterns at \$1.05.
55 Dress Patterns at \$1.25.
45 Dress Patterns at \$1.75.
500 Dress Remnants at one half their value.
375 Dress and Skirt Lengths one-third off regular price.
35 Dress Patterns at \$1.50.
40 Dress Patterns at \$2.30.

SILK DEPARTMENT.

All Silks that sold for 65c, now 41c per yard.
All Silks sold at \$1 and \$1.15, now 70c per yard.
All \$1.75 and \$2 Silks, \$1.43.
All Silks sold at 75c to 85c, now 62c per yard.
All \$1.25 Silks at 97c per yard.
All \$1.50 Silks at \$1.13.

GLOVE DEPARTMENT.

\$1 Kid Gloves at 85c and 67c.
\$2 Kid Gloves now \$1.00.
Special discount in party lengths.
\$1.25 Kid Gloves now \$1.
\$1.50 Kid Gloves now \$1.20.
\$3 Kid Gloves now \$2.45.
\$3.50 Kid Gloves now \$2.05.
Fully 25 per cent saved on the price of Cashmere Gloves and Mittens.

HOSIERY DEPARTMENT.

100 dozen Ladies' colored, fleece lined, 50c quality, at 29c.
100 dozen Ladies' rib top, Wool Hose at 19c.
20 dozen Ladies' opera length, Cashmere hose, were \$1.50, at \$1.
130 dozen Ladies' black fleece lined at 17c.
100 dozen Child's ribbed Wool Hose, sizes 5 to 8, from 25c to 19c.

UNDERWEAR DEPARTMENT.

One lot Grey Vests and Pants at 75c.
One lot Black Jersey Ribbed Underwear at \$1.
One lot Combination Suits \$1.25.
One lot Scarlet Wool Vests and Pants at 75c.
One lot Combination Suits 42c.
One lot Combination Suits 75c.
Immense reductions on all lines.

DEMOREST SEWING MACHINES.

Are sold by us at manufacturers' price, \$19.50 and freight from factory. The going price on same style is \$40. For more elaborate case the price is slightly increased. Warranted equal to any machine in America.

SPRING & COMPANY.